


sulcated, hairy at the sides; cephalothorax broader than long, with a small central projection in front, so that its anterior margin is -shaped; a broad gradually formed transverse ridge almost uniting the three oculiferous tubercles; the central oculiferous tubercle forming a transverse oval, with a central longitudinal depression, its highest point just within the eyes, and the uppermost surface of the eyes themselves flattened (as if filed smooth), the anterior pair of eyes much nearer to each other than the posterior pair; lateral oculiferous tubercles standing out obliquely from the antero-lateral angles of the cephalothorax, the eyes much smaller than those of the central group; a long cylindrical process emitted from each side of the cephalothorax at its postero-lateral angles and parallel to the lateral oculiferous tubercles; two widely separated conical tubercles standing perpendicularly upon the posterior border of the cephalothorax: abdomen irregularly subscutiform, with two terminal tubercles, between which it is sinuated; anterior margin with six conical tubercles, followed by a large unequally bidentate process on each side, these processes being widely divergent and oblique; a very minute tubercle on a bare spot between them; second superior abdominal fold with an acute conical tubercle on each side; pectoral shield heptagonal, its margins swollen.

Length 16 millims., including cephalothorax, of abdomen alone 12, width at widest part 15; length of lateral odontoid processes 6, width from tip to tip of processes 15; relative length of legs 1, 2, 4, 3.

Fianarantsoa, Madagascar.

Type in Coll. B. M.

Readily distinguished from *C. mitralis* by the much more prominent, more unequally bidentate, and far more divergent odontoid processes on the abdomen, the almost entire absence of the large central conical tubercle, the different arrangement of the tubercles on the margins of the abdomen, and the absence of bands on the upper surface of the legs.

4. Description of six new Species of Snakes of the Genus *Silybura*, Family *Uropeltidæ*, from the Peninsula of India.

By Lieut.-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, C.M.Z.S.

[Received August 2, 1878.]

SILYBURA.

Sect. 1. *Scales in nineteen rows.*

* *Caudal disk flat.*

SILYBURA BROUGHAMI, n. sp.

Scales in 19 rows round middle of body, and neck; ventrals 224. Rostral large, high and sharp, nearly but not quite separating the nasals. Caudal disk flat, the scales prominently 3-5-keeled; terminal scute slightly bicuspid, the points side by side. Subcaudals 6. Colour brown, with a series of transverse wavy black blotches

in which are often ocellated white spots; sides with yellow blotches: abdominals dark brown.

Hab. Sirumullay hills (Madura district), 5500 feet elevation.

SILYBURA LEVINGII, n. sp.

Scales in 19 rows round body, ventrals 196. Rostral sharply pointed; nasals not quite separated by the rostral. Caudal disk very flat, the scales prominently 3-10-keeled; subcaudals 8-9. Upper parts purplish-brown, with narrow transverse black bands, in which are arranged yellowish white spots; sides with large yellow blotches; belly purplish brown, the blotches of the sides sometimes extending more or less across, particularly in the posterior portion. Tail with several yellow blotches on each side.

This species has much the coloration of *S. melanogaster*.

Hab. Lower Pulney hills (Madura district), 4000 feet elevation.

Sect. 2. *Scales in seventeen rows.*

A. *Number of scutes exceeding 160.*

b. *Caudal disk convex.*

SILYBURA OCHRACEA, n. sp.

Scales in 17 rows (neck and body), ventrals 225-231, rarely only 214. Rostral obtusely conical, moderate; nasals forming a suture behind the rostral; caudal distinct, more or less convex, the scales 3-8-keeled. Terminal scute much broader than long, ending in two points side by side; anal bifid; subcaudals 6-8-10. Back yellowish green in life (yellowish-brown in spirits), in the young and half-grown purplish brown, with irregular cross bands of ocellated spots, which are yellow with a black ring; sides and belly yellow, but the latter much marbled and blotched irregularly with the ground-colour; tail black beneath, surrounded with a bright yellow band; tail and head blackish olive. Length of a full-grown specimen 20 inches.

Hab. Anamullays, at Nelliampatty, 3000 feet, and at Ponachi, 4500 feet, and on the Bolumpatty hills, 2000 feet.

SILYBURA DUPENI, n. sp.

Scales in 17 rows (19 round neck); ventrals 233. Snout obtuse; nasals not separated by the rostral; caudal disk more or less convex, the scales rough, with 3-7 keels; terminal scute very sharply bicuspid and very rugose, the points side by side; subcaudals 10. Back uniform brown; belly and sides (2-3 outer rows of scales) yellow.

Hab. Anamullays at Nelliampatty, 3000 feet.

This may be only a variety of the last; but it has quite a different coloration.

SILYBURA GUENTHERI, n. sp.

Scales in 17 rows, ventrals 168. Rostral obtuse; nasals entirely separated by the rostral; no supraorbital; caudal disk convex; tail laterally compressed (as in *Plectrurus*); the scales perfectly smooth;

the terminal scute hard, yellow, and almost square at the end, the inconspicuous points being side by side, not superposed; subcaudals 13. Back uniform black nacreous, belly with two rows of the scales on each side of the ventrals yellow; chin and the anterior first inch or so of the belly black; tail black beneath, but with a yellow band on each side; upper labials yellow.

Hab. "High Wavy" mountain, Madura district, 5000 feet elevation.

B. *Number of scutes less than 160.*

a. *Caudal disk flat; snout obtuse.*

SILYBURA MADURENSIS, n. sp.

Scales in 17 rows, abdominals 142-149. Rostral very small, obtusely conical; nasals large, forming a suture behind the rostral; vertical distinctly six-sided; caudal disk flat, each scale with 1-2 very prominent keels; terminal scute sharply bicuspid, the points side by side; subcaudals 7-8. Back black, very iridescent, each scale girt with a narrow white rim; belly orange-yellow, with very irregular broad black markings, which sometimes meet and form cross bars.

Hab. "High Wavy" mountain, Madura district, elevation 5500 feet.

5. A Note on *Pæoptera lugubris*, Bp.

By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

[Received August 15, 1878.]

(Plate XLIX.)

This species was first described by Prince Bonaparte, in the 'Comptes Rendus' for 1854, as *Pæoptera lugubris*, as he thought it was the Abyssinian *Muscicapa lugubris* of Müller (Beitr. Orn. Afr. Taf. ii.); and it was on account of this confusion of names that Dr. Brüggemann wrote his note in the 'Annals of Natural History' for 1877 (xx. p. 244), and suggested that the species should be called *Pæoptera cryptopyrrha* (Cabanis). When he states, however, that the species had no name of its own until 1876, he is mistaken; for the title "*lugubris*, Bonap." was adopted for the species by Dr. Hartlaub (Orn. Westafr. p. 69), which was sufficient to fix the specific name. But on reading Bonaparte's description again, I find that I missed the point of it, and Dr. Brüggemann does not appear to have consulted the original description, having been incited to write his notice probably by the footnote to the genus *Pæoptera* in my 'Catalogue,' wherein I hinted that Bonaparte had so confused his species with Müller's *Muscicapa lugubris* that the title ought perhaps to be rejected. I am sorry to have led Dr. Brüggemann wrong, for I had overlooked the fact that when Bonaparte described the *Pæoptera* he added:—"Nous appellerons l'espèce *lugubris*, qu'elle